



**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper contains FOUR sections – READING SKILLS, WRITING SKILLS, GRAMMAR and LITERATURE TEXTBOOK.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

**SECTION A: READING SKILLS (20 Marks)**

**1. Read the passage given below:**

1. One of the great values of punctuality is that it gives discipline to life. We have to get up on time. We have to do things at the appointed time. All these entail certain amount of sacrifice. It dispels laziness and removes our 'take-it-easy attitude'. A disciplined person always gets recognition and social acceptance. He is wanted and appreciated. Therefore, punctuality can make us socially acceptable people.
2. Another significant merit of punctuality is that it provides ample time to do our work correctly and properly. Doing things hurriedly or haphazardly can have disastrous consequences. When we do things in time there is every chance that they end up as fine works.
3. The virtue of punctuality is said to be the key to success. Look at the great world leaders who have achieved fame and success. Punctuality was their hallmark. They kept their promises. Punctuality is a virtue that is appreciated by all. Washington once took his secretary to task for being late. The secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington reported: "Then, Sir either you must get a new watch or I must get a new secretary". People like them are ideals whom we should follow in earnest.
4. When individuals are not punctual they cause a lot of inconvenience to others. People have to wait for them and waste their valuable time. Want of punctuality reveals want of culture and is discourteous to the person we fail. Unpunctuality invites trouble and worry. History is full of cases which show that lack of punctuality has caused defeat, loss of kingdom and golden opportunities. It is said that Napoleon lost the Waterloo in 1815 because one of his generals came late. Many people lose good opportunities of job or promotion when they reach late for appointment.
5. All of us are not born with the virtue of punctuality. We have to cultivate it painstakingly. Only constant vigil and practice can implant this virtue.

It calls for great deal of sacrifice. It calls for courage to root out laziness and the 'take-it-easy attitude'. It demands a disciplined life. That is why few individuals have the virtue of punctuality. But, know it, for certain that it is the surest way to success.

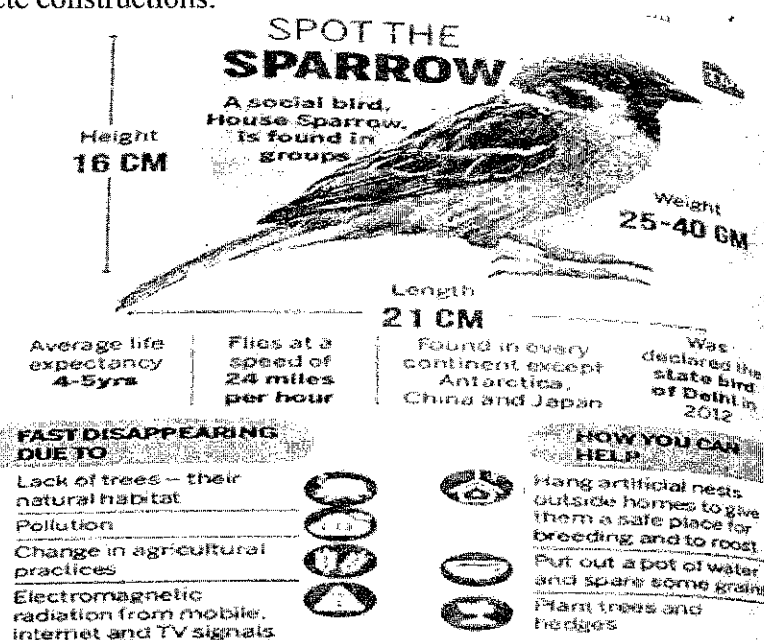
**Based on your understanding of the passage answer the questions given below:**

**(1x10=10)**

- I. A disciplined person always gets :  
(i) recognition (ii) social acceptance (iii) appreciation (iv) all of these
- II. How did the great world leaders achieve fame and success in their lives ?
- III. State whether the following statement is true or false-  
We are not born with the virtue of punctuality. \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. Choose the option that completes the sentence given below:  
The \_\_\_\_\_ of punctuality is said to be the key to \_\_\_\_\_.  
1. virtue 2. merit 3. failure 4. inconvenience 5. success  
(i) 2 and 3 (ii) 1 and 5 (iii) 3 and 4 (iv) 2 and 4
- V. What does the want of punctuality reveal?  
(i) want of entertainment (ii) want of study (iii) want of civilization (iv) want of culture
- VI. Which battle did Napoleon lose and why?  
1. Battle of Panipat 2. Battle of Waterloo 3. One of his generals came late.  
4. He was badly tired. 5. He entertained whole night.  
(i) 2 and 3 (ii) 1 and 4 (iii) 1 and 5 (iv) 2 and 5
- VII. \_\_\_\_\_ invites trouble and worry.  
(i) Punctuality (ii) Unpunctuality (iii) Discipline (iv) Success
- VIII. According to the passage 'take-it-easy-attitude' means-  
(i) to hurry up (ii) to exert too much (iii) to relax and calm down (iv) to keep on one's toes
- IX. What would be the consequences of not maintaining punctuality in your work?
- X. Give one word for 'to keep a strict watch' (para 5)

**2. Read the passage given below:**

- The house sparrow, the once most commonly found bird species in urban cities is also the most loved one. This small brown - coloured bird, not bigger than a tennis ball is a social species found in groups of eight to ten, chirping and chattering to communicate with each other. True to its love for urban spaces, the house sparrow is known to nest in buildings, finding crevices and holes in walls, or at best, using the bird houses and nest boxes put out by humans in their gardens. It feeds mostly on seeds, but in the breeding season adults feed their young ones with insects.
- House sparrows have evolved with humans, and are known only to live in close contact with us, instead of forests. For years, these little birds had peacefully coexisted with us in our buildings and gardens. But in recent years these birds are becoming hard to spot around. The reasons attributed are : shrinking cities which are no longer a suitable habitat for the house sparrow, as the new and modern designs of infrastructure does not give any room for the sparrow to nest; pollution caused by microwave towers and pesticides; the house sparrow loses its foraging grounds ( natural grasslands) as the green spaces in our cities give way to more concrete constructions.



- World Sparrow Day is celebrated on March 20 to spread awareness on the importance of conserving sparrows and other birds. The goal of commemorating World Sparrow Day is to utilize it as a platform to emphasise the importance of sparrow conservation as well as urban biodiversity conservation.

**Based on your understanding of the passage answer the questions given below: (1x10=10)**

- Which of the following statements is **TRUE** as revealed in the above passage?
  - Humans treat the sparrows as enemies
  - There has been a rise in the death of sparrows due to lack of food and water.
  - Sparrows are affected by the electromagnetic radiation from electronic devices.
  - Sparrows can be kept as pets in households.
- The writer calls sparrows as our 'feathered companions'. Which of the following best explains it?
  - They like to socialize and live in groups.
  - They occupy urban spaces.
  - They build their nest anywhere in buildings.
  - Sparrows have evolved with humans and live around us.
- The author lists out 'pollution' as the cause of disappearance of sparrows. Which of the following facts, as explained above, supports the claim?
  - Use of pesticides
  - Land pollution caused by excessive dumping of waste
  - Water pollution
  - Noise pollution caused by traffic on land
  - Microwave towers

(i) (a) and (e)      (ii) (b), (c) and (a)      (iii) (b) and (c)      (iv) (d) and (e)
- As given in the picture, artificial nests can help sparrows -
  - get a safe place for breeding and to roost
  - feel warm and comfortable
  - have enough to eat
  - feed their young ones
- The passage above DOES NOT give us any idea about a sparrow's -
  - Physical appearance
  - Breeding seasons
  - Speed and flying capacity
  - Feeding habits
- As given in the picture, electronic gadgets like T.V. and mobile phones are one of the causes of fast disappearance of the sparrows. Why?

- VII. The writer uses the expression 'shrinking cities' as a cause for sparrow's disappearance because of –  
 (a) Lack of space in the cities (b) Congestion and population in the cities  
 (c) Modern infrastructure that killed their nesting spaces (d) The reduced agricultural lands
- VIII. Which human actions mentioned below **WILL NOT** help in bringing sparrows back to our houses?  
 (1) Leaving a bowl of water and some grains in places visited by birds.  
 (2) Growing thick bushes and shrubs and closely fencing them.  
 (3) Growing plants in open spaces around our houses.  
 (4) Construction of high rise buildings.  
 (5) Hanging artificial nests.  
 (6) Overuse of our household electronic gadgets that emit signals.  
 (a) 4 and 6 (b) 4 and 3 (c) 2 and 6 (d) 1 and 5
- IX. Every year on \_\_\_\_\_, World Sparrow Day is observed to raise awareness and protect the house sparrows.
- X. Give **one word** for 'to live' or 'to be together at the same time or in the same place as somebody/ something' (para 2)

**SECTION B : WRITING SKILLS (24 Marks)**

3. You are Rohit/ Rashmi, Head Boy/ Head Girl of Springdales Model School, Dehradun. Write a notice, in not more than 50 words, for the school notice board regarding the Vanamahotsava to be held in your school, inviting students to participate in it. Each class should contribute at least five saplings. (4)
4. You are Deepti and have just attended a talk by a doctor on how to tackle the heat during summer. Using the inputs given below, **construct a set of dialogues with five exchanges** between the two of you. The first set of dialogue is given as an example. (5)

**Example :**

- Good morning; causes of heat stroke
- Body unable to cope with excessive heat; summer season

**Example :**

**Deepti :** Good morning doctor, tell me what causes heat stroke.

**Doctor :** Heat stroke is caused when our body is unable to cope with excessive heat especially in summer season.

- symptoms of heat exhaustion
- fatigue, nausea, cramps and headache
- steps to avoid
- stay in shade, drink fluids to replace lost salt; rest
- difference between heat stroke and heat exhaustion
- when left untreated heat exhaustion can progress to heat stroke
- guide to stay protected
- plenty of water, take rest and don't exert much
- thank you, your advice
- take care, stay healthy

5. You are Amit/Amita staying in a hostel at 143/2, Ram Murthy Nagar, Bengaluru. You cannot be with your parents on Mother's Day. Write a letter, in about 120 words, to your mother expressing your love and concern for her and also about your inability to join her on this special day. (7)
6. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on how the works of great people inspire us to work selflessly for the cause of humanity. Use the following hints : (8)



Nobel laureates brought laurels – greatness not confined to a country – belong to humanity- irrespective of nationality – inspire to work selflessly – cause of humanity – Tagore's beautiful words – inspiration to many – pursue a career in literature – Theory of Raman effect – encouraged generations – scientifically inquisitive – Mother Teresa – courageous – made planet a better place – Amartya Sen – theory of human development – brought great change – economies of the world work today.

**SECTION C: GRAMMAR (10 Marks)**

7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. (1X3= 3)

Eg: friends/ I / my/ were/ grandmother/ and/ good

Ans: My grandmother and I were good friends.

- (a) left me/ my/ city/ parents/ with her/ they/ in /went to/ live/ when/the
- (b) morning/ to/ wake/ used/ up/ the/ in/ she/ me
- (c) used to say/ in a/ prayers/ sing-song/ monotonous/ morning/ she/ her/ voice

8. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below: (1X3=3)

An automobile engineer works (a) the vehicle manufacturing industry. Engineers hired (b) reputed auto companies go through a year's training in which they are (c) everything about designing a vehicle.

- (a) (i) for (ii) of (iii) between (iv) since  
 (b) (i) from (ii) on (iii) of (iv) by  
 (c) (i) teach (ii) teaches (iii) teaching (iv) taught

9. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet. Underline the word that forms your answer. (1X4=4)

	Before	Missing word	After
Cataract is opacity in the lens the eye.	E.g. : lens	of	the
(a) The normal lens allows light reach the retina.	(a) .....	.....	.....
(b) When it becomes opaque and not	(b) .....	.....	.....
(c) allow light to reach retina,	(c) .....	.....	.....
(d) we unable to see clearly.	(d) .....	.....	.....

**SECTION D: LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (26 Marks)**

10. Read the following extracts and attempt ANY TWO of the three given: (4+4=8)

A. I steal by lawns and grassy plots,

I slide by hazel covers

I move the sweet forget – me – nots

That grow for happy lovers

- (a) Which pair of words in the extract indicate noiseless movement –  
 (i) grassy and hazel (ii) steal and slide (iii) grow and happy (iv) lawns and plots
- (b) What are forget- me- nots?  
 (i) pebbles (ii) flowers (iii) rivers (iv) thorns
- (c) The rhyme scheme of the above stanza is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The message of the poem 'The Brook' is that the life of a brook is \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Oh!, I kept the first for another day!

Yet knowing how way leads on to way

I doubted if I should ever come back.

- (a) Who is 'I' here?  
 (i) The poet (ii) The grandmother (iii) The Brook (iv) The granddaughter
- (b) According to the lines given above what had the poet kept for another day?  
 (i) The road that he had chosen (ii) The fruits that he had chosen  
 (iii) The leaves that he had chosen (iv) The seeds that he had chosen
- (c) 'The Road Not Taken' is a biographical poem by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Why does the poet doubt his coming back?

C. Or is it some more humble lay,

Familiar matter of to-day

Some more natural sorrow, loss, or pain

That has been, and may be again?

- (a) These lines refer to -  
 (i) the song of the bird (ii) the theme of the song (iii) the Solitary Reaper (iv) the poet
- (b) In the above context, the natural sorrow, loss or pain could be-  
 (i) loss of learning (ii) loss of property (iii) unfulfilled dreams (iv) death or illness of a loved one
- (c) 'Humble lay' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Is the solitary reaper's song sad or joyful?

11. Attempt ANY SIX of the following in about 30- 40 words. (2x6=12)

- (a) In the story 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read', what made the author feel her student had passed with flying colours?
- (b) What happened to Duke on the evening of October 12, 1957?
- (c) What speculation does the poet make about the possible theme of the reaper's song?
- (d) Why was it difficult for the poet to make a decision while standing at a junction?
- (e) At what stage is 'The Brook' peaceful and calm?
- (f) Why does Juliette go upstairs after hearing the doorbell?
- (g) What message does the author convey to the readers through the lesson 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read'?

12. Attempt ANY ONE of the following in about 120 words. (6)

'Duke was more than a companion, a nurse and a guide for his crippled master'. Explain.

**OR**

Gaston lacked honesty and fairness in his deals. Do you agree? What values are reflected in his character? As a businessman, what would be your priority, profit or honesty?

सामान्य निर्देश:-

1. इस प्रश्नपत्र में दो खण्ड हैं – खण्ड 'अ' और खण्ड 'ब' ।
2. निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए ।
3. प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 19 है । दोनों खण्डों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है ।
4. यथासंभव दोनों खण्डों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमशः लिखिए ।

खण्ड – 'अ' (वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

प्र.1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर इसके आधार पर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए – (1x5=5)

पढ़ाई में या काम के दौरान ऐसे कई अवसर आते हैं, जब आप उपेक्षित और खिन्न महसूस करते हैं । न चाहते हुए भी कई बार दिन की शुरुआत अनचाही समस्याओं से होती है । ऐसे समय में खुद पर आपका भरोसा कम हो जाता है । आप इस स्थिति से उबरने के लिए हर तरह के उपाय आजमाते हैं – प्रार्थना करते हैं; मंदिर-मसजिद जाते हैं; ज्योतिषी या तांत्रिक के चक्कर काटते हैं, पर इस बात का विश्लेषण नहीं करते कि आखिर इस परिस्थिति से निकलने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जाएँ और यह संकट आया क्यों? दरअसल हम अपनी समस्याओं की चर्चा बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर करते हैं और दूसरों की सहानुभूति चाहते हैं, लेकिन सहानुभूति या दया से समस्या हल नहीं होती । हम रात-दिन उसी मुसीबत के बारे में सोचते रहते हैं और इस प्रकार वह पूरी तरह हमारे दिलो-दिमाग पर छा जाती है । यह हमारे ऑफिस के और घर के कामों को भी प्रभावित करने लगती है । इससे पूरा परिवार तनाव में आ जाता है; क्योंकि वह भावनात्मक रूप से आपसे मजबूती से जुड़ा होता है, वह हमेशा आपको ही सही मानता है । इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में यदि हम स्वयं अपने कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करें तो हो सकता है, ऐसी स्थिति से बाहर निकलने में मदद मिल जाए । परिस्थितियों का ठीक-ठीक मूल्यांकन करके आप आसानी से समाधान तक पहुँच सकते हैं । किसी भी समस्या का हल उसकी जड़ में होता है । यदि आप समस्या की जड़ तक पहुँच गए तो समाधान असंभव नहीं होगा ।

1. मुसीबत के समय हम मंदिर-मसजिद क्यों जाते हैं?

- (क) भगवान हमारी मुसीबत दूर कर देगा । (ख) स्वयं पर हमारा भरोसा कम हो जाता है ।  
(ग) हम मुसीबत का दोष भगवान पर मढ़ देते हैं । (घ) हम स्वयं कुछ करना नहीं चाहते ।

2. हम अपनी समस्याओं की चर्चा बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर क्यों करते हैं?

- (क) दूसरों की सहानुभूति पाने के लिए (ख) दूसरों की मदद पाने के लिए  
(ग) दूसरों का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए (घ) दूसरों के धैर्य की परीक्षा लेने के लिए ।

3. समस्याओं में उलझने पर परिवार आपको ही सही क्यों मानता है ?

- (क) आपकी मदद करने के लिए  
(ख) आपसे भावनात्मक रूप से जुड़े होने के कारण  
(ग) इस सोच के कारण कि आप गलत हो ही नहीं सकते  
(घ) आपको गलत बताने से समस्या बढ़ जाएगी ।

4. 'प्रभावित' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है –

- (क) वित (ख) त (ग) आवित (घ) इत ।

निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए । उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए –

5. कथन (A) समस्या की जड़ तक पहुँचने से समाधान संभव है ।

कारण (R) परिस्थितियों का ठीक-ठाक मूल्यांकन करने के कारण ।

- (क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों पूरी तरह सही है ।  
(ख) कथन (A) गलत है लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।  
(ग) कथन (A) सही है लेकिन कारण (R) उसकी गलत व्याख्या है ।  
(घ) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों पूरी तरह गलत है ।

प्र.2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर इसके आधार पर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए – (1x5=5)

एक ज़माना था, जब मुहल्लेदारी पारिवारिक आत्मीयता से भरी होती थी । सब मिल-जुलकर रहते थे । हारी-बारी, खुशी-गम, सब में लोग एक-दूसरे के साथ थे । किसी का किसी से कुछ छिपा नहीं था । आज के लोगों को शायद लगे कि लोगों की अपनी 'प्राइवैसी' क्या रही होगी,

लेकिन इस 'प्राइव्हेसी' के नाम पर ही तो हम एक-दूसरे से कटते रहे और कटते-कटते ऐसे अलग हुए कि अकेले पड़ गए। पहले अलग चूल्हे-चौके हुए, फिर अलग मकान लेकर लोग रहने लगे, निजी स्वतंत्रता को अपनी नई परिभाषा देकर यह एकाकीपन हमने स्वयं अपनाया है। मुहल्ले में आपस में चाहे जितनी चखचख हो, यह थोड़े ही संभव था कि बाहर का कोई आकर किसी को कड़वी बात कह जाए। पूरा मुहल्ला टिड्डी-दल की तरह उमड़ पड़ता था। देखते-देखते ज़माना हवा हो गया। मुहल्लेदारी टूटने लगी, आबादी बढ़ी, महँगाई बढ़ी, पर सबसे ज्यादा जो चीज़ दुर्लभ हो गई वह थी आपसी लगाव, अपनापन। लोगों की आँखों का शील मर गया।

देखते-देखते कैसा रंग बदला है। लोग अपने-आप में सिमटकर पैसे के पीछे भागे जा रहे हैं। सारे नाते-रिश्तों को उन्होंने ताक पर रख दिया है, तब फिर पड़ोसी से उन्हें क्या लेना-देना है। यह नीरस महानगरीय सभ्यता महानगरों से चलकर कस्बों और देहातों तक को अपनी चपेट में ले चुकी है। मकानों में रहने वाले एक-दूसरे को नहीं जानते। इन जगहों में आदमी का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो गया है। यदि आपको फ्लैट नंबर मालूम नहीं है तो उसी बिल्डिंग में जाकर भी वांछित व्यक्ति को नहीं ढूँढ़ पाएँगे। ऐसी जगहों में किसी प्रकार के संबंध की अपेक्षा ही कहाँ की जा सकती है?

1. 'प्राइव्हेसी' से क्या तात्पर्य है?

(क) निजता (ख) आत्मीयता (ग) मेल-जोल (घ) भाईचारा

2. मुहल्लेदारी के बारे में क्या सच नहीं है?

(क) आपस में मिल-जुलकर रहना। (ख) दुःख-सुख में साथ देना।  
(ग) अपनी बात किसी से गुप्त न रखना। (घ) आस-पड़ोस का हस्तक्षेप पसंद न करना।

3. आजकल के व्यक्ति को 'प्राइव्हेसी' के नाम पर प्राप्त हुआ है—

(क) अलगाव और अकेलापन (ख) अपने में ही सीमित होने का आनंद  
(ग) संयुक्त परिवार की समस्याओं से मुक्ति (घ) मुहल्ले के झंझटों से छुटकारा।

4. आज बहुत कठिनाई से प्राप्त होने वाली वस्तु है —

(क) संबंधों का एकाकीपन (ख) धन-संपत्ति (ग) आत्मीयता (घ) वैचारिक स्वतंत्रता

निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए —

5. कथन (A) लोग अपने-आप में सिमटकर पैसे के पीछे भागे जा रहे हैं।

कारण (R) लोगों की आँखों का शील मर गया।

(क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों गलत है।।

(ख) कथन (A) गलत है लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

(ग) कथन (A) सही है लेकिन कारण (R) उसकी गलत व्याख्या करता है।

(घ) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

प्र.3. निर्देशानुसार 'शब्द और पद' पर आधारित बहु-विकल्पीय प्रश्नों में से निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए — (1x2=2)

1. 'मोहन ने पतंग उड़ाई'। प्रस्तुत वाक्य में पद हैं —

(क) मोहन ने, पतंग (ख) मोहन ने, पतंग, उड़ाई (ग) पतंग, उड़ाई (घ) मोहन ने, उड़ाई

2. वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द कहलाता है —

(क) पद (ख) शब्द (ग) वर्ण (घ) वाक्य

प्र.4. निर्देशानुसार तीन बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए — (1x2=2)

1. अनुनासिक युक्त मानक रूप है —

(क) फुकार (ख) फुँकार (ग) फुंकार (घ) फुकारँ

2. 'हिमखण्ड' का अनुस्वार युक्त मानक रूप है —

(क) हिमखँड (ख) हिंमखड (ग) हिमखंड (घ) हिमंखड

3. किस शब्द में अनुस्वार का सही प्रयोग नहीं है?

(क) कंठ (ख) मंच (ग) अभियंता (घ) चींटी

प्र.5. निम्नलिखित पाँच बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए — (1x4=4)

1. उपसर्ग होते हैं —

(क) शब्द (ख) शब्दांश (ग) मूल शब्द (घ) वाक्यांश

2. 'अध्यादेश' शब्द में उपसर्ग है —

(क) अ (ख) देश (ग) अधि (घ) अध

3. किस शब्द में 'स्व' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं है?

(क) स्वामी (ख) स्वदेश (ग) स्वाधीन (घ) स्वराज्य

4. 'इया' प्रत्यय से बना शब्द नहीं है—

(क) सुखिया (ख) दुनिया (ग) चुनिया (घ) दुखिया

5. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	शब्द		प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय
1.	प्रोत्साहित	(i)	त्व
2.	मार्मिक	(ii)	इत
3.	व्यक्तित्व	(iii)	इक

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन से सही सुमेलित है —

(क) 1 – (i), 2 (iii), 3 (ii) (ख) 1 – (ii), 2 (i), 3 (iii)  
(ग) 1 – (ii), 2 (iii), 3 (i) (घ) 1 – (iii), 2 (ii), 3 (i)

प्र.6. निर्देशानुसार 'संधि' पर आधारित चार बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए — (1x3=3)

1. संधि में किसका मेल होता है?

(क) वाक्य (ख) पद (ग) वर्ण (घ) शब्द

2. 'प्रत्येक' शब्द का सही संधि-विच्छेद है —

(क) प्रति+इक (ख) प्रति+एक (ग) प्र+एक (घ) प्रती+ईक

3. 'गोलाकार' शब्द का सही संधि-विच्छेद है —

(क) गोल+अकार (ख) गोल+आकार (ग) गोल+कार (घ) गोल+आकर

4. 'सु+अच्छ' की संधि होगी —

(क) सुच्छ (ख) स्वेच्छा (ग) स्वच्छ (घ) स्वाच्छा

प्र.7. निर्देशानुसार चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए — (1x3=3)

1. अल्पविराम से अधिक और पूर्णविराम से कम समय रूकने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है —

(क) उपविराम (ख) अर्द्धविराम (ग) योजक-चिह्न (घ) लाघव चिह्न

2. निम्नांकित में उद्धरण-चिह्न है —

(क) λ (ख) ; (ग) :- (घ) "-----"

3. विराम चिह्न की दृष्टि से कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

(क) उफ़, तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि?  
(ख) उफ़ तुम कब जाओगे, अतिथि  
(ग) उफ़, तुम कब जाओगे, अतिथि?  
(घ) उफ़: तुम कब जाओगे – 'अतिथि'!

4. किस वाक्य में विराम-चिह्न संबंधी विसंगति है?

(क) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी "निराला" छायावाद के प्रमुख कवि थे ।  
(ख) वाह! आपने तो कमाल कर दिया ।  
(ग) आप घर कब जाएँगे?  
(घ) राम, श्याम और विजय नागपुर गए हैं ।

प्र.8. निर्देशानुसार 'अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्यभेद' पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए — (1x2=2)

1. जिन वाक्यों में किसी कार्य, वस्तु या स्थिति के होने का सामान्य कथन होता है, उन्हें कहते हैं—

(क) विधानवाचक वाक्य (ख) आज्ञावाचक वाक्य  
(ग) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य (घ) इच्छावाचक वाक्य

2. 'यदि परिश्रम करते तो पास हो जाते।' वाक्य का भेद है —

(क) विधानवाचक (ख) संकेतवाचक (ग) संदेहवाचक (घ) प्रश्नवाचक

3. कॉलम 1 कॉलम 2 के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए —

	कॉलम 1		कॉलम 2
1.	क्या तुम्हें तुम्हारी पृथ्वी नहीं पुकारती?	(i)	संकेतवाचक वाक्य
2.	अब तुम घर जाओ, अतिथि!	(ii)	आज्ञावाचक वाक्य
3.	यदि तुम कहते तो वह पास हो जाता ।	(iii)	प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य

विकल्प —

(क) 1 – (ii), 2 (i), 3 (iii) (ख) 1 – (iii), 2 (ii), 3 (i)  
(ग) 1 – (i), 2 (iii), 3 (ii) (घ) 1 – (ii), 2 (iii), 3 (i)

प्र.9. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्पों का चयन कीजिए (1x5=5)

रहिमन निज संपत्ति बिना, कोउ न बिपत्ति सहाय ।  
बिनु पानी ज्यों जलज को नहीं रवि सके बचाय ॥  
रहिमन पानी राखिए, बिनु पानी सब सून ।  
पानी गए न ऊबरै, मोती, मानुष, चून ॥

- किसके बिना विपत्ति में कोई सहायक नहीं होता?  
(क) अपनी संपत्ति के बिना (ख) अपने भाई के बिना  
(ग) अपने परिवार के बिना (घ) अपने रिश्तेदार के बिना
- पानी के बिना कमल को कौन नहीं बचा सकता?  
(क) चंद्रमा (ख) सूर्य (ग) सरोवर (घ) भौरा ।
- रहीम ने पानी को रखने के लिए क्यों कहा है?  
(क) क्योंकि पानी के बिना प्यास नहीं बुझती (ख) क्योंकि पानी जीवन नहीं है  
(ग) क्योंकि पानी के बिना सब सूना है (घ) क्योंकि पानी एक दिन समाप्त हो सकता है ।
- पानी के बिना क्या व्यर्थ है?  
(क) मोती (ख) मनुष्य (ग) चून (घ) यह सभी ।
- 'मोती' के संदर्भ में पानी शब्द का अर्थ है —  
(क) तृप्ति (ख) इज्जत (ग) वेदना (घ) चमक

प्र.10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए— (1x2=2)

- यदि गुलाब के पास स्वर होता तो वह जग को कैसा गीत सुनाता?  
(क) मिलन का (ख) देशभक्ति  
(ग) अपने पतझर के सपनों का (घ) सावन का
- रैदास जी ने अपने स्वामी को किस नाम से पुकारा है?  
(क) गरीब निवाजु (ख) गुसईआ (ग) गोबिंदु (घ) ये सभी

प्र.11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए — (1x5=5)

मनुष्यों की पोशाकें उन्हें विभिन्न श्रेणियों में बाँट देती हैं । प्रायः पोशाक ही समाज में मनुष्य का अधिकार और उसका दर्जा निश्चित करती है । वह हमारे लिए अनेक बंद दरवाजे खोल देती है, परंतु कभी ऐसी भी परिस्थिति आ जाती है कि हम ज़रा नीचे झुककर समाज की निचली श्रेणियों की अनुभूति को समझना चाहते हैं । उस समय यह पोशाक ही बंधन और अड़चन बन जाती है । जैसे वायु की लहरें कटी हुई पतंग को सहसा भूमि पर नहीं गिर जाने देतीं, उसी तरह खास परिस्थितियों में हमारी पोशाक हमें झुक सकने से रोके रहती है ।

- मनुष्यों की पोशाकें क्या करती हैं?  
(क) मनुष्यों में समानता लाती हैं (ख) मनुष्यों को श्रेणियों में बाँटती हैं  
(ग) मनुष्यों को सुंदर बनाती हैं (घ) मनुष्यों को सम्मान दिलाती हैं ।
- समाज में मनुष्य का अधिकार और दर्जा कौन निश्चित करता है?  
(क) उसकी विद्या (ख) उसका धन (ग) उसकी पोशाक (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।
- पोशाक कब बंधन बन जाती है?  
(क) जब हम ऊपर उठना चाहते हैं  
(ख) जब हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं  
(ग) जब हम धन कमाना चाहते हैं  
(घ) जब हम निचली श्रेणियों की सहानुभूति में झुकना चाहते हैं ।
- हमारे लिए बंद दरवाजे कौन खोल देता है?  
(क) हमारी विद्या (ख) हमारी वाक् कला (ग) हमारी पोशाक (घ) हमारा व्यवहार ।
- निम्नलिखित कथन—कारण को पढ़कर उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए —  
कथन (A) पोशाक हमारे लिए अनेक बंद दरवाजे खोल देती है ।  
कारण (R) कटी हुई पतंग की तरह हमारी पोशाक हमें झुकने से रोकती है ।  
(क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों गलत है  
(ख) कथन (A) गलत है लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।  
(ग) कथन (A) सही है लेकिन कारण (R) उसकी गलत व्याख्या करता है ।  
(घ) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है

प्र.12. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए — (1x2=2)

- लेखिका 'बचेंद्रीपाल' ने कब एवरेस्ट पर विजय प्राप्त की?  
(क) 20 मई, 1984 को (ख) 20 मई, 1986 को  
(ग) 23 मई, 1984 को (घ) 23 मई, 1986 को



2. जब अतिथि चार दिन तक नहीं गया तो लेखक के व्यवहार में क्या परिवर्तन आया?  
 (क) उसकी मुसकराहट लुप्त हो गई (ख) सौहार्द बोरियत में बदल गया  
 (ग) डिनर और लंच का स्थान खिचड़ी ने ले लिया (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

खण्ड – 'ब' (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न)

- प्र.13. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए – (3x2=6)  
 1. 'तुम्हारे सामीप्य की बेला एकाएक यों रबर की तरह खिंच जाएगी, इसका मुझे अनुमान न था' इस पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए ।  
 2. 'दुख का अधिकार' कहानी में समाज की किन-किन कुरीतियों को उजागर किया गया है?  
 3. एवरेस्ट शिखर पर पहुँचकर बचेंद्रीपाल ने स्वयं को किस प्रकार सुरक्षित रूप से स्थिर किया और उसके उपरांत क्या किया ?
- प्र.14. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए – (3x2=6)  
 1. कार्य-सिद्धि के लिए रहीम ने क्या नीति बताई है?  
 2. कवि ने 'अगीत' को गीत के समान महत्त्व क्यों दिया है? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।  
 3. 'रैदास' ने प्रभु को मोती और स्वयं को धागा क्यों माना है? मोती और धागे के संबंध को भक्ति के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- प्र.15. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए – (3x2=6)  
 1. जीव-जंतु भी मनुष्य की तरह संवेदनशील होते हैं । गिल्लू पाठ के आधार पर सिद्ध कीजिए ।  
 2. लेखक ने कुँ में उतरने से पहले जो योजनाएँ बनाई थीं, वे कुँ में उतरने के बाद 'आकाश-कुसुम' क्यों सिद्ध हुई?  
 3. कल्लू कुम्हार का नाम उनाकोटी से किस प्रकार जुड़ा? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।
- प्र.16. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत-बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए – (6)  
 1. विपति कसौटी जे कसे, ते ही साँचे मीत  
 (क) सच्चे मित्र से आशय (ख) सच्चा सहायक  
 (ग) सच्चे मित्रों के उदाहरण (घ) सच्चाभिन्न: सफल जीवन का आधार  
 2. जागो ग्राहक जागो  
 (क) आशय (ख) उद्देश्य (ग) लाभ (घ) ग्राहक के रूप में आपकी मन:स्थिति  
 3. वाणी है अनमोल  
 (क) वाणी का महत्त्व (ख) मीठी वाणी के प्रभाव (ग) कटु भाषा के दुष्परिणाम
- प्र.17. आप 234 ए, शांतिनगर, दिल्ली के निवासी सुरभि/सौरभ मिश्रा हैं । मुम्बई में रह रहे अपने बड़े भाई को अपनी पढ़ाई और भावी योजना के संबंध में बताते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए । (6)

अथवा

आप 349, पटेलनगर, नागपुर के निवासी शुभम्/शिवानी हैं । आपके मित्र/आपकी सखी वंदन/वंदना आगे की पढ़ाई के लिए अमेरिका जा रहा / जा रही है । उसकी मंगलयाना के लिए शुभकामना पत्र लिखिए ।

- प्र.18. चित्र में दिखाए गए दृश्य/घटना का कल्पनाशक्ति के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए । (5)



- प्र.19. 'अंतरिक्ष में भारत के बढ़ते कदम' विषय पर विज्ञान के दो छात्रों के मध्य होने वाले संवाद को लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए । (5)

अथवा

जंक फूड पर जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने हेतु माँ तथा पुत्र/पुत्री के बीच होने वाले संवाद को लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए ।



सामान्य-निर्देशाः

1. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।
2. प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतभाषायामेव लेखनीयानि।
3. प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि क्रमानुसारं लेखनीयानि।  
'क' खण्डः— अपठित-अवबोधनम् - 10 अङ्काः  
'ख' खण्डः— रचनात्मकं कार्यम् - 15 अङ्काः  
'ग' खण्डः— अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम् - 25 अङ्काः  
'घ' खण्डः— पठित-अवबोधनम् - 30 अङ्काः

'क' खण्डः— अपठित-अवबोधनम् - 10 अङ्काः

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत—

अस्माकं विद्यालयः छत्तीसगढ़-राज्यस्य श्रेष्ठः विद्यालयः अस्ति। अयं भिलाईनगरस्य सुरम्ये वातावरणे स्थितः अस्ति। अत्र पठनस्य श्रेष्ठा व्यवस्था अस्ति। अत एव विद्यालयस्य सर्वासां कक्षाणां परीक्षा-परिणामः शतप्रतिशतं भवति। क्रीडानां प्रतियोगितासु अपि विद्यालयस्य छात्राः अनेकान् पुरस्कारान् प्राप्तवन्तः। विद्यालयस्य स्थापनादिवसोत्सवः अगस्तमासे सम्पन्नः अभवत्। मुख्यातिथिः महोदयः छात्राणां सांस्कृतिक-कार्यक्रमस्य बहु-प्रशंसाम् अकरोत्। यदा मुख्यातिथिः द्वारं सम्प्राप्तः, तदा छात्राः वाद्ययन्त्राणां ध्वनिना तस्य स्वागतं अकुर्वन्।

- I. एकपदेन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (1x2=2)
  - (i) विद्यालयस्य स्थापनादिवसोत्सवः कदा सम्पन्नः अभवत्?
  - (ii) अत्र कस्य श्रेष्ठा व्यवस्था अस्ति?
  - (iii) परीक्षापरिणामः कीदृशः भवति?
- II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (2x2=4)
  - (i) विद्यालयः कुत्र स्थितः अस्ति?
  - (ii) छात्राः केषां ध्वनिना स्वागतं अकुर्वन्?
  - (iii) मुख्यातिथिः कस्य प्रशंसाम् अकरोत्?
- III. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत— (1x1=1)
- IV. भाषिक-कार्यम्— (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) (1x3=3)
  - (i) 'पारितोषिकान्' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदम् अनुच्छेदे किम्?  
(क) पुरस्कारान् (ख) सम्पन्नः (ग) पठनस्य (घ) स्वागतं
  - (ii) 'श्रेष्ठा व्यवस्था' इत्यत्र विशेष्यपदं किम्?
  - (iii) 'अव्यवस्था' इति पदस्य विलोमपदम् अनुच्छेदे किम्?  
(क) कार्यक्रमः (ख) परिणामः (ग) व्यवस्था (घ) सम्पन्नः
  - (iv) 'अकुर्वन्' क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं गद्यांशे किम्?  
(क) अगस्त-मासे (ख) विद्यालयः (ग) छात्राः (घ) वातावरणे

'ख' खण्डः— रचनात्मकं कार्यम् - 15 अङ्काः

2. भवतः नाम प्रसूनः। भवान् छात्रावासे निवसति। 'वाराणसी' इति स्थाने शैक्षिक-भ्रमणाय भवान् गन्तुम् इच्छति। तदर्थं धनप्रेषणार्थं पितरं प्रति अधः अपूर्णम् पत्रं लिखितम्। मञ्जूषापद-सहायतया उचितपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत— (½x10=5)

पूजनीयाः पितृमहाभागाः!

सादरं (i) .....

अत्र कुशलं (ii) ..... । निवेदनं यत् मम (iii) ..... परीक्षा समाप्ता जाता । मम उत्तरपत्राणि (iv) ..... अभवन् । अस्मिन् नवरात्रावकाशे अहं गृहं न (v) ..... यतः विद्यालयेन एकस्याः (vi) ..... आयोजनं कृतम् । एषा यात्रा वाराणसीं द्रष्टुम् आयोजिता अस्ति । यात्रा-व्ययार्थं पञ्चसहस्रं (vii) ..... भवन्तः प्रेषयन्तु । शेषं सर्वं कुशलम् । मात्रे (viii) ..... च मम प्रणामाः ।

(ix) ..... प्रियपुत्रः

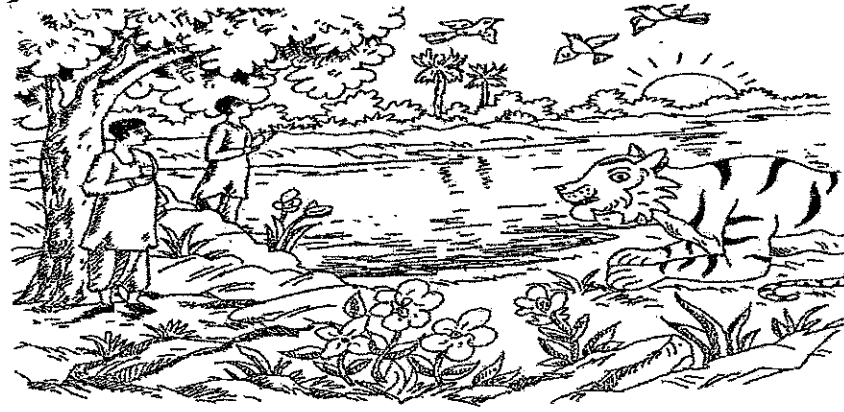
(x) .....

मञ्जूषा

अर्द्धवार्षिकी, प्रणामाः, शोभनानि, रुप्यकाणि, अग्रजाय, भवदीयः, प्रसूनः, तत्रास्तु, शैक्षिकयात्रायाः, आगमिष्यामि

3. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत- (1x5=5)

वृक्षाः पुष्पाणि, जनाः, सूर्यः, वहति, पवनः, खगाः, उदेति, आकाशे, उत्पतन्ति, विकसन्ति, सन्ति, भ्रमणम्, कुर्वन्ति, शीतलम्, जलम्, नदी, सिंहः, पशवः



अथवा

प्रदत्तमञ्जूषा-पद-सहायतया 'जन्तुशाला-दृश्यम्' इति विषयस्य उपरि पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत-

हरीतिमा, पक्षिणः, जनाः, पुष्पेषु, भ्रमराः, अनेके, पशवः, जन्तुशालायाम्, तडागः, मीनाः, तरन्ति, गुञ्जन्ति

4. मञ्जूषातः समुचितवाक्यानि चित्वा अधोलिखितं संवादं पूरयत-

(1x5=5)

ईशा- त्वम् ह्यः विद्यालयं कथं न आगच्छः?

मुग्धा- .....

ईशा- त्वम् केन रोगेण पीडिता आसीः?

मुग्धा- .....

ईशा- इदानीं त्वं स्वस्था असि न वा?

मुग्धा- .....

ईशा- किं त्वं श्वः विद्यालयम् आगामिष्यसि?

मुग्धा- .....

ईशा- बहुशोभन्, किं त्वम् जानासि-श्वः विद्यालये नृत्य-प्रतियोगिता भविष्यति?

मुग्धा- .....

- मञ्जूषा— (i) अहं ज्वररोगेण पीडिता आसम्।  
(ii) इदानीम् अहं स्वस्था अस्मि।  
(iii) ह्यः अहं अस्वस्था आसम्।  
(iv) आम्, अहं जानामि। नृत्यविषये मम पूर्णसज्जा अस्ति।  
(v) आम्। अहं श्वः अवश्यं विद्यालयं आगमिष्यामि।

'ग' खण्डः— अनुप्रयुक्त—व्याकरणम् — 25 अङ्काः

5. अधोलिखितानां वर्णानाम् उच्चारणस्थानानि लिखत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)— (½x4=2)  
(i) ष् (ii) ग् (iii) न् (iv) ई (v) व्
6. रेखाङ्कितपदानां सन्धिं विच्छेदं वा कुरुत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)— (1x4=4)  
(i) मुनिः धर्मव्याधं उप + अगच्छत्।  
(ii) ज्ञानस्य + उपशमः विभूषणम् अस्ति।  
(iii) सदैव विद्याभ्यासः करणीयः।  
(iv) जगत् + ईशाय नमः।  
(v) गङ्गाजलं पावनम् भवति।
7. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)— (1x4=4)  
(i) ..... परितः छात्राः सन्ति।  
(क) शिक्षकम् (ख) शिक्षकाय (ग) शिक्षकेषु (घ) शिक्षके  
(ii) ..... हीनः जनः न शोभते।  
(क) विद्याम् (ख) विद्यया (ग) विद्यायै (घ) विद्याः  
(iii) माता ..... कुप्यति।  
(क) पुत्रः (ख) पुत्रम् (ग) पुत्रे (घ) पुत्राय  
(iv) मम माता प्रतिदिनं ..... नमः इति जपति।  
(क) गणेशाय (ख) गणेशम् (ग) गणेशेन (घ) गणेशात्  
(v) ..... सह लक्ष्मणः अपि वनम् अगच्छत्।  
(क) रामे (ख) रामेण (ग) रामात् (घ) रामः
8. उचितशब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)— (1x4=4)  
(i) छात्राः ..... नमन्ति।  
(क) गुरुः (ख) गुरुम् (ग) गुरुणा (घ) गुरौ  
(ii) क्रीडाक्षेत्रे ..... क्रीडन्ति।  
(क) बालकः (ख) बालकौ (ग) बालकाः (घ) बालकयोः  
(iii) ..... संस्कृतं पठामः।  
(क) वयम् (ख) आवाम् (ग) अहम् (घ) अस्माकम्  
(iv) ..... बालकाः मन्दिरं गच्छन्ति।  
(क) सः (ख) तौ (ग) ते (घ) तान्  
(v) ..... जलं पवित्रं भवति।  
(क) नदीम् (ख) नद्याः (ग) नद्यौ (घ) नदि
9. उचितधातुरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत— (1x4=4)  
(i) यूयम् विद्यालयं गत्वा शिक्षकं .....।  
(क) नमसि (ख) नमामः (ग) नमथ (घ) नमतः  
(ii) अहं श्वः रायपुरं .....।  
(क) गमिष्यामि (ख) गमिष्यासि (ग) गमिष्यावः (घ) गमिष्यथ

(iii) बालकौ गृहकार्यम् ..... ।  
(क) अकरोत् (ख) अकुर्वन् (ग) अकुरुताम् (घ) अकरोः

(iv) छात्रः प्रश्नं ..... ।  
(क) प्रक्ष्यति (ख) प्रक्ष्यतः (ग) प्रक्ष्यसि (घ) प्रक्ष्यावः

(v) बालिका मातुः पत्रम् ..... ।  
(क) लभन्ते (ख) लभते (ग) लभसे (घ) लभावहे

10. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा वाक्यसंयोजनं कुरुत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)— (1x3=3)

(i) गृहिणी वि+हस+ल्यप् अवदत् ।  
(क) विहस्य (ख) विहासित्वा (ग) वीहसय (घ) विहस्यल्यप्

(ii) बालिका पठित्वा विद्यालयात् आगच्छत् ।  
(क) पठ्+ल्यप् (ख) पठ्+क्त्वा (ग) पाठ्+इत्वा (घ) पठ्+शह

(iii) धावकः धावितुम् ..... सज्जः भवति ।  
(क) धाव्+क्त्वा (ख) धाव्+ल्यप् (ग) धाव्+तुमुन् (घ) धाव+तुम

(iv) पुत्रः मातरं प्र+नम्+ल्यप् गच्छति ।  
(क) प्रनम्यप् (ख) प्रणत्वा (ग) प्रणम्य (घ) प्रणामित्वा

11. मञ्जूषातः उचित-अव्ययपदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत— (½x4=2)

पुरा, च, कति, अद्य, तत्र

- (i) कक्षायां ..... छात्राः सन्ति?  
(ii) रामः श्यामः ..... क्रीडतः।  
(iii) यत्र नार्यःतु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते ..... देवताः।  
(iv) ..... संस्कृत परीक्षा अस्ति।  
(v) ..... दशरथः नाम राजा आसीत्।

12. निम्नलिखितवाक्येषु सङ्ख्यानां कृते उचितं संस्कृतपदं लिखत— (½x4=2)

- (i) (2) ..... बालिके पठतः।  
(ii) (4) ..... बालकाः क्रीडन्ति।  
(iii) (50) ..... जनाः भ्रमन्ति।  
(iv) (3) ..... पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति।  
(v) (75) ..... छात्राः परीक्षां दास्यन्ति।

‘घ’ खण्डः— पठित-अवबोधनम् — 30 अङ्काः

13. गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत— (5)

आसीत् पुरा कोऽपि महातपा नाम वनवासी मुनिः। एकदा यदा स तरुच्छायोपविष्ट आसीत्। तदा तस्योपरि एका बलाका विष्टाम् उदसृजत् स च क्रुद्धस्तां व्यलोकयत्। दृष्टमात्रा एव बलाका भस्मसाद् अभवत्। ततश्च स मुनिः तपः प्रभावाद् अहङ्कारम् उपगतः।

एकदा अयं मुनिः क्वापि नगरे एकं ब्राह्मणगृहं प्राप्य तद्गृहिणीं भिक्षामयाचत। सा पतिव्रता गृहिणी तमवदत्— “प्रतीक्षस्व क्षणं, यावद् भर्तुः परिचर्या समापये” इति।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (½x2=1)

- (i) मुनिः कुत्र उपविष्टः आसीत्?  
(ii) बलाका किम् उदसृजत्?  
(iii) गृहिणी कस्य परिचर्या करोति स्म?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (1x2=2)

- (i) गृहिणी तम् मुनिम् किम् अवदत्?  
(ii) मुनेः नाम किम् आसीत्?  
(iii) दृष्टमात्रा एव बलाका कथम् अभवत्?

- III. भाषिक-कार्यम्— (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) (1x2=2)
- (i) 'प्रसन्नः' इति पदस्य विलोमपदम् गद्यांशे किम्?
- (ii) 'वनवासी मुनिः' इति अनयोः विशेष्यपदं किम्?
- (iii) 'बलाका भस्मसाद् अभवत्' अत्र कर्तृपदं किम् अस्ति?

14. श्लोकं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत— (5)

भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलोद्गमैः  
नवाम्बुभिर्मूरिविलम्बिनो घनाः।  
अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः  
स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणाम्॥

- I. एकपदेन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (½x2=1)
- (i) फलोद्गमैः नम्राः के भवन्ति?
- (ii) समृद्धिभिः सत्पुरुषाः कीदृशाः भवन्ति?
- (iii) घनाः कैः विलम्बिनः भवन्ति?
- II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (1x2=2)
- (i) कैः तरवः नम्राः भवन्ति?
- (ii) समृद्धिभिः अनुद्धताः के भवन्ति?
- (iii) घनाः नवाम्बुभिः कीदृशाः भवन्ति?
- III. भाषिक-कार्यम्— (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) (1x2=2)
- (i) 'अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः' इति अनयोः विशेष्यपदं किम्?
- (ii) 'मेघाः' इति पदस्य किं पर्यायपदं श्लोके आगतम्?
- (iii) 'उद्धताः' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं श्लोके आगतम्?

15. नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत— (5)

प्रतापः— कुतस्तावद् विजयः। स्वदेशमेव त्यक्तुं तत्परोऽहम्।  
भटः— (अञ्जलिं बद्ध्वा) महाराज! नैवं तावत्। स्वामिभाग्यानाम् अनुगन्तारः वयम्। वयं सर्वे  
त्वाम् अनुगमिष्यामः।  
प्रतापः— एवं न वक्तव्यम्। कृतज्ञोऽस्मि भवताम् अहम्। वीरैः धीरैः बहु उपकृतं देशस्य। स्वदेशे  
एव तिष्ठद्भिः भवद्भिः देशस्य स्वतन्त्रतायै प्रयत्नः समाधेयः।  
सर्वेभटाः— देशरक्षायै बद्धपरिकरा वयं तु भवन्तमेव अनुसरिष्यामः।  
प्रतापः— यथा रोचते भवद्भ्यः। प्रदेशोऽयम् अस्माभिः त्याज्यः एव।

- I. एकपदेन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (½x2=1)
- (i) वीरैः धीरैः कस्य बहु उपकृतम्?
- (ii) प्रतापः किं त्यक्तुं तत्परः आसीत्?
- (iii) 'एवं न वक्तव्यम्' इति कः वदति?
- II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (1x2=2)
- (i) भटः (अञ्जलिं बद्ध्वा) किं वदति?
- (ii) के देशरक्षायै बद्धपरिकराः सन्ति?
- (iii) कैः देशस्य बहु उपकृतम्?
- III. भाषिक-कार्यम्— (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) (1x2=2)
- (i) 'परदेशे' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं नाट्यांशे आगतम्?
- (ii) 'बद्धपरिकराः वयम्' इति अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम्?
- (iii) 'वयम् अनुगमिष्यामः' अत्र कर्तृपदं (कर्ता) किम्?

16. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत— (1x5=5)

(i) माधवः उज्जयिन्याम् अवसत्।  
(ii) ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता।  
(iii) भामाशाहः धनराशिम् आदाय आगच्छति।  
(iv) विद्याहीनाः पुत्राः न शोभन्ते।  
(v) वृक्षस्य उपरि बलाका आसीत्।  
(vi) क्रुद्धः मुनिः बलाकाम् अपश्यत्।

17. मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा अन्वयं समुचितक्रमेण पूरयत-

(½x4=2)

पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि जलमन्नं सुभाषितम्।  
मूढैः पाषाणखण्डेषु रत्नसंज्ञा विधीयते।

पृथिव्यां जलम् ..... सुभाषितं (च) ..... रत्नानि (भवन्ति)।  
मूढैः ..... रत्नसंज्ञा .....।

मञ्जूषा विधीयते / अन्नम् / पाषाणखण्डेषु / त्रीणि

अथवा

मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया श्लोकस्य भावार्थं रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत-

(½x4=2)

कीटोऽपि सुमनः सङ्गादारोहति सतां शिरः।  
अश्मापि याति देवत्वं महद्भिः सुप्रतिष्ठितः॥

भावार्थः- पुष्पैः सह तुच्छजीवः ..... अपि सज्जनानां ..... आरोहति। अनेन प्रकारेण एव  
मूर्खः जनः अपि विद्वद्भिः सह निवासं कृत्वा ..... भवितुं शक्नोति। यथा महापुरुषैः जनैः  
मन्दिरे ..... अश्मा (पाषाणखण्डः) अपि देवत्वं याति।

मञ्जूषा सुप्रतिष्ठितः / कीटः / बुद्धिमान् / शिरः

18. प्रसङ्गानुसारं शुद्धमर्थं चित्वा लिखत- (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

(1x4=4)

- (i) माधवस्य भार्या स्नातुं गता।  
(क) भाषा (ख) पत्नी (ग) भ्राता (घ) भगिनी
- (ii) वित्तस्य विभूषणं पात्रे व्ययः।  
(क) धनस्य (ख) धर्मस्य (ग) पापस्य (घ) वृत्तस्य
- (iii) प्रतापः अरण्ये शिलायाम् उपविष्टः आसीत्।  
(क) आनने (ख) गृहे (ग) जले (घ) वने
- (iv) भागीरथीतीरे पाटलिपुत्रनामधेयं नगरम्।  
(क) यमुनातीरे (ख) गङ्गातीरे (ग) नर्मदातीरे (घ) सरस्वतीतीरे
- (v) त्वं आशु परं श्रेयः अवाप्स्यसि।  
(क) आसनम् (ख) शीघ्रम् (ग) अश्रुः (घ) क्रुद्धः

19. मञ्जूषापदसहायतया वाक्यानि पूरयित्वा कथापूर्तिं कुरुत-

(1x4=4)

उज्जयिनी-नगरे ..... नाम ब्राह्मणः अवसत्। एकदा तस्य पत्नी स्वबालस्य रक्षार्थं तम्  
नियोज्य स्नानाय अगच्छत्। तदनन्तरं राजा ब्राह्मणं श्राद्धार्थं निमन्त्रितवान्। ब्राह्मणः नकुलम् .....  
..... व्यवस्थाप्य गच्छति। एतस्मिन् अन्तरे एकः ..... बालस्य समीपं आगच्छति इति नकुलः  
पश्यति। सः तं सर्पम् मारितवान्। अत्रान्तरे ब्राह्मणः अपि श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा आगच्छति। ब्राह्मणः अविचार्य  
नकुलं अमारयत्। अतः एव उक्तम् ..... विदधीत न क्रियाम्।

मञ्जूषा सहसा, माधवः, बालरक्षायाम्, कृष्णसर्पः

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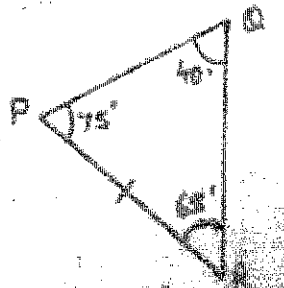
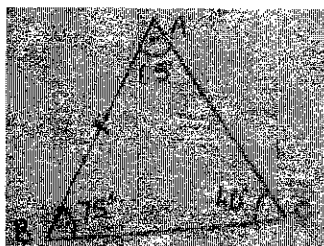
**General Instructions :**

- This Question paper has 5 sections A-E.
- **Section A** has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each.
- **Section B** has 5 questions carrying 2 marks each.
- **Section C** has 6 questions carrying 3 marks each.
- **Section D** has 4 questions carrying 5 marks each.
- **Section E** has three case based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
- All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 questions of 5 marks, 2 questions of 3 marks and 2 questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2 marks questions of Section E.
- Draw neat figures wherever required. Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$  wherever required if not stated.

**SECTION – A**

**Directions (Q. No. 1-20) Section – A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.**

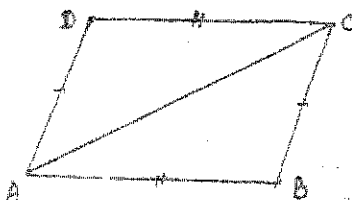
- The decimal expansion of the number  $\sqrt{2}$  is  
(a) a finite decimal (b) 1.41421 (c) non terminating recurring (d) non terminating non recurring
- On simplifying  $(5 + \sqrt{7})(2 + \sqrt{5})$ , we get  
(a)  $10 + 5\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{35}$  (b)  $10 + 7\sqrt{35} + \sqrt{35}$   
(c)  $10 + 10\sqrt{35} + \sqrt{35}$  (d)  $25 + \sqrt{35}$
- When  $0.\overline{001}$  is expressed in the form  $p/q$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers not having any common factor except 1, then  $q$  is equal to  
(a) 9 (b) 99 (c) 999 (d) 1000
- If  $x - 1$  is a factor of  $4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + k$ , then  $k$  equals  
(a) 3 (b) -3 (c) 0 (d) 4
- $\sqrt{3}$  is a polynomial of degree  
(a) 2 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Zero of the polynomial  $f(x) = 3x + 7$  is  
(a)  $7/3$  (b)  $-3/7$  (c)  $-7/3$  (d) -7
- Which of the following needs a proof?  
(a) Theorem (b) Axiom (c) Definition (d) Postulate
- “The whole is greater than the part.” This is Euclid’s  
(a) Postulate (b) Axiom (c) Element (d) Statement
- The number of dimensions, a point has  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
- Linear pair of angles are  
(a) Complementary angles (b) Complete angles (c) Adjacent angles (d) Alternate angles
- If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal line then which of the following pairs of angles are not equal?  
(a) Vertically opposite angles (b) Alternate angles (c) Corresponding angles (d) reflex angles
- If the measures of two supplementary angles are  $(3x + 5)$  and  $(2x + 5)$  then  $x =$   
(a)  $32^\circ$  (b)  $64^\circ$  (c)  $14^\circ$  (d)  $24^\circ$
- In the following figure, two triangles are shown in which  $AB=RP$ , which criterion can be used to show that the triangles are congruent?



- (a) SAS (b) SSS (c) ASA (d) AAA



14. In the following figure, ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD=CB and AB=CD, then  $\angle ACB$  is equal to



- (a)  $\angle ACD$                       (b)  $\angle BAC$                       (c)  $\angle CAD$                       (d)  $\angle BAD$
15. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $AB=AC$  and  $BC$  is produced to  $D$  such that  $\angle ACD = 100^\circ$ , then  $\angle A =$   
 (a)  $20^\circ$                       (b)  $40^\circ$                       (c)  $60^\circ$                       (d)  $80^\circ$
16. If  $x > 0$  and  $y < 0$ , the point  $(x, -y)$  lies in  
 (a) I quadrant                      (b) II quadrant                      (c) III quadrant                      (d) IV quadrant
17. If points  $P$  and  $Q$  have co-ordinates  $(-2, 7)$  and  $(-5, 9)$  respectively, then the value of (abscissa of  $P$ )-(abscissa of  $Q$ ) is  
 (a) 3                      (b) -3                      (c) -2                      (d) 2
18. Two points having same abscissae but different ordinate lie on  
 (a)  $x$ -axis                      (b)  $y$ -axis                      (c) a line parallel to  $y$ -axis                      (d) a line parallel to  $x$ -axis

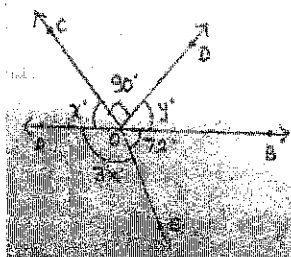
In Assertion (A) – Reason (R) questions, you have to choose correct option amongst the following options:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.  
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
19. Statement – 1 (Assertion) : The altitude 'p' of an equilateral triangle having each side 'a' is given by  $p = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$ .  
 Statement – 2 (Reason) : The area of an equilateral triangle having each side 'a' is given by  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$
20. Statement – 1 (Assertion) : The area of a given triangle and the area of a triangle obtained by doubling its sides are in the ratio 1:2.  
 Statement – 2 (Reason) : If a, b, c are lengths of the sides of a triangle with semi-perimeter s, then its area is given by  $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

**SECTION – B**

(There are 5 questions of 2 marks each)

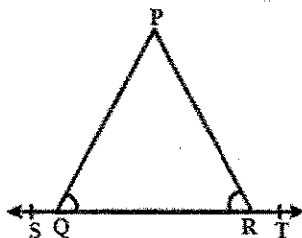
21. Show that  $0.2353535 \dots = 0.2\overline{35}$  can be expressed in the form  $p/q$ , where 'p' and 'q' are integers and  $q \neq 0$
22. In the given figure, if  $AC=BD$ , then prove that  $AB=CD$ .
23. In the given figure, find the value of 'y'



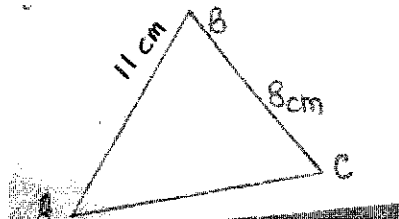
**OR**

If supplement of an angle is three times its complement, then find the measure of the angle.

24. In the given figure  $\angle PQR = \angle PRQ$ , then prove that  $\angle PQS = \angle PRT$



25. Find the area of a triangle, two sides of which are 8 cm and 11 cm and the perimeter is 32 cm.



**OR**

Sides of a triangle are in the ratio of 12:17:25 and its perimeter is 540 cm. Find its area.

**SECTION - C**

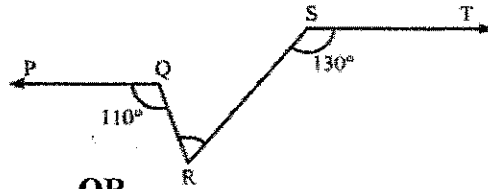
(There are 6 questions of 3 marks each)

26. Give one example each of two irrational numbers, the product of which is  
(a) a rational number (b) irrational number

**OR**

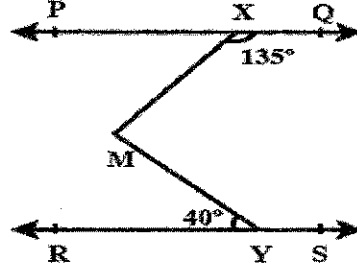
Find three irrational number lying between  $\sqrt{2}$  and  $\sqrt{3}$ .

27. Write the statement of 5<sup>th</sup> postulate given by Euclid.  
28. In the given figure, if  $PQ \parallel ST$ ,  $\angle PQR = 110^\circ$  and  $\angle RST = 130^\circ$  find  $\angle QRS$ .



**OR**

In the given figure, if  $PQ \parallel RS$ ,  $\angle MXQ = 135^\circ$  and  $\angle MYR = 40^\circ$  find  $\angle XMY$



29. If two isosceles triangles have a common base, prove that the line joining their vertices bisects them at right angles.  
30. Write the answer of each of the following questions :  
(i) What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?  
(ii) What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?  
(iii) Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect?  
31. The lengths of the sides of a triangle are 5 cm, 12 cm and 13 cm. Find the length of perpendicular from the opposite vertex to the side whose length is 13 cm.

**SECTION - D**

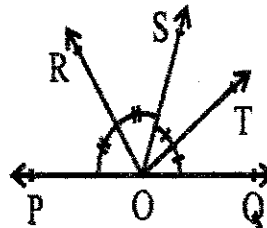
(Section - D consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each)

32. Factorise :  $x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$

**OR**

Factorise :  $x^3 - 23x^2 + 142x - 120$

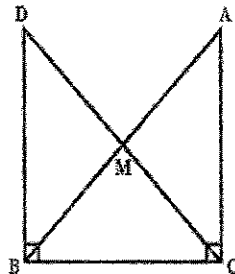
33. In the given figure, ray OS stands on a line POQ.  
Ray OR and ray OT are angle bisectors of  $\angle POS$  and  $\angle SOQ$ , respectively.  
If  $\angle POS = x$ , find  $\angle ROT$ .



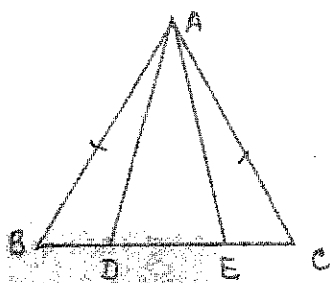
34. In right triangle ABC, right angled at C, M is the mid point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D. Such that  $DM=CM$ . Point D is joined to point B. Show that

- (i)  $\triangle AMC \cong \triangle BMD$ .  
(ii)  $\angle DBC$  is a right angle.  
(iii)  $\triangle DBC \cong \triangle ACB$   
(iv)  $CM = \frac{1}{2} AB$

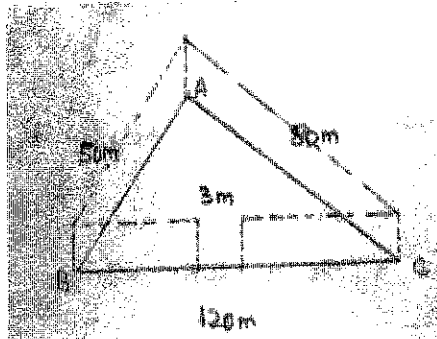
**OR**



In an isosceles triangle ABC with  $AB=AC$ ,  
D and E are points on BC such that  $BE=CD$ . Show that  $AD=AE$ .



35. A triangular part ABC has sides 120 m, 80 m and 50 m. A gardener has to put a fence all around it and also plant grass inside. How much area does he need to plant? Find the cost of fencing it with barbed wire at the rate of ₹ 20 per metre leaving a space 3 m wide for a gate on one side.



**SECTION – E**

(This section has 3 questions of 4 marks each.)

36. Raju and Manu decided to visit world book fair which is organized every year. During their visit Raju was fascinated by the cover page of a book with  $\pi/e$  written on it.  $\pi$  and  $e$  are mathematical constants. In Euclidean geometry  $\pi$  is defined as the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter. The constant 'e' is known as Euler's number. Using the knowledge of rational and irrational numbers, answer the following questions.



- (i) Write one rational number between  $\sqrt{5}$  and  $\sqrt{6}$ .
- (ii) What will be the addition of two rational numbers?
- (iii) If we add two irrationals, the result may be rational or irrational. Give one example of each.

**OR**

What will be the decimal expansion of a rational number?

37. Polynomials having one term is called monomial, having two terms are called Binomials and having three terms are called trinomials. Two students Shraddha and Srishti of Class IX discussed the above facts. One of their friends Sunaina joined them and told that the variable used in polynomial is positive integer and its highest power is called the degree of the polynomial. Also the degree of a non zero constant polynomial is zero, and the constant polynomial '0' is called the zero polynomial.

Based on the knowledge of polynomials, give the answers of the following questions :

- (i) Can  $3\sqrt{t} + t\sqrt{2}$  be considered a polynomial?
- (ii) If  $p(x) = x^{101} + 101$  is divisible by  $x + 1$ , then find the value of  $p(x)$ .
- (iii) What is the name given to a polynomial of degree 2 and degree 3?

**OR**

A polynomial has degree 'n'. How many maximum real roots/zeros it can have?

38. Engineers often use the familiar triangular shape for strength in bridge design. Triangles are effective tools for architecture and are used in the design of bridges, buildings and other structures as they provide strength and stability. Give the answers of following questions which are based on triangles.



- (i) In triangles ABC and DEF, if  $AB=DE$ ,  $AC=EF$  and  $\angle A = \angle E$  using SAS criterion, which two triangles will be congruent?
- (ii) Will it be possible to construct a triangle with lengths of sides as 5 cm, 4cm and 10 cm.? Explain.
- (iii) In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle DEF$ ,  $AB=FD$  and  $\angle A = \angle D$ . To prove the two triangles as congruent by SAS criterion, which on pair of sides should be equal.

**OR**

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB=AC$  and BC is produced to D such that  $\angle A = 50^\circ$ , then find the measure of  $\angle ACD$ .

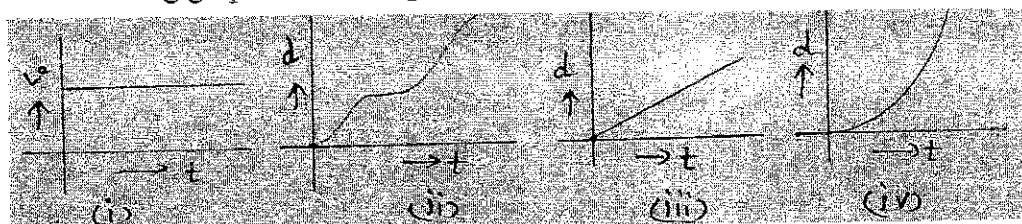


**General instruction:**

- Question paper comprises 3 sections : A, B and C.
- All three sections are compulsory. In each section, there are MCQs, Assertion – Reason Questions, 2 marks, 3 marks and 5 marks questions. There are overall three Case-Based Questions, one in each section.
- There is no overall choice in Question Paper i.e. all questions are compulsory. However, internal choice is provided in some questions.
- In **Assertion-Reason** Questions of all three sections, the following options are to be considered and one most appropriate option is to be selected-
  - (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
  - (d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

**Section – A (Physics : 27 Marks)**

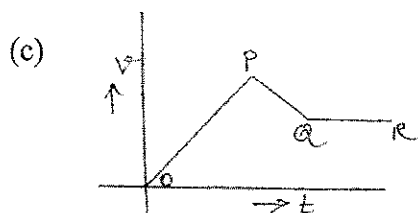
01. In uniform circular motion, there is - (1)  
 (a) No acceleration (b) Acceleration (c) Any of (a) and (b) (d) None of these
02. The force of gravitation between two unit masses separated by unit distance is called – (1)  
 (a) Gravitational potential (b) Acceleration due to gravity  
 (c) Gravitational field (d) Universal gravitational Constant
03. Which of the following graphs is showing uniform motion –



- (a) Only (ii) (b) Only (i) (c) Both (i) and (iii) (d) Only (iv) (1)
04. A body is just dropped from a height. Its initial velocity 'u' is – (1)  
 (a) Zero (b) Positive (c) Negative (d) Can't be decided
05. **Assertion (A)** : Newton second is the unit which measures momentum. (1)  
**Reason (R)** : Force acting on a body is inversely proportional to rate of change of momentum.
06. A constant force acts on an object of mass 2kg for 10 sec. and increases its velocity from 5m/s to 10m/s. Find the magnitude of applied force. If this force was applied for a duration of 15 sec., what would be the velocity of the object finally? (2)

**OR**

- (a) A truck of mass M is moved under a force F. If truck is then loaded with an object equal to mass of the truck and driving force is halved, then how does the acceleration change?  
 (b) Name the quantity which determines direction of momentum and write S.I. Unit of this quantity.
07. Derive a relation between 'g' and 'G'. (2)
- 08 (a) Starting from a stationary position, Rahul paddlers his bicycle to attain a velocity of 6 m/s. in 30 sec. Then he applies brakes such that the velocity of the bicycle comes down to 4 m/s. in next 5 sec. Calculate the acceleration of the bicycle in both the cases. (3)  
 (b) Define variable speed.
- 09 (a) When a motor car makes a sharp turn, we tend to get thrown to one side of the car , why? Explain briefly. (3)  
 (b) Establish the mathematical form of Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law of motion.
- 10 (a) If a planet P has mass twice that of the Earth and radius 3 times that of the Earth, then find weight of 1 kg mass on the surface of planet P? (3)  
 (b) State any two importance of Law of gravitation.
- 11 (a) State two differences between uniform and non uniform motion. (5)  
 (b) A bus was moving with a speed of 54 km/h. On applying brakes, it stopped in 8 sec. Calculate the acceleration and distance travelled by bus before stopping.

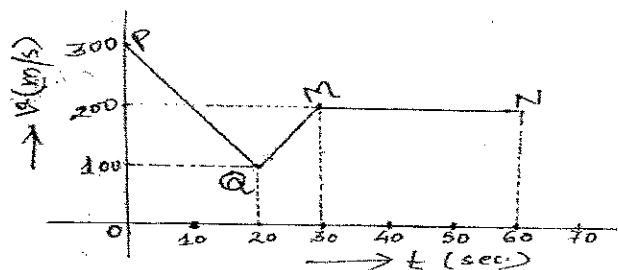


:: 2 ::

Identify type of motion in PQ and QR parts of the given graph.

**OR**

- (a) Study the given graph of a moving body and answer the following questions :
- Calculate acceleration in QM and MN parts of graph.
  - Determine distance travelled by the body during last 30 sec.



- Draw  $v - t$  graph for a freely falling body.
- When a body moves along a circular path, a force constantly acts on the body. Identify the force and draw a diagram to show the direction of this force. Also name the physical quantity which is directed perpendicular to this force during circular motion.

**12. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions based on it :**

(4)

Swimming is one of the best exercises. Rita joined swimming classes realising its multiple benefits. Her younger sister Pari usually goes along with her during swimming classes. One day, Pari asked Rita, the reason behind pushing water backwards during swimming. As Rita is studying in class 10<sup>th</sup>, she explained that this act is in accordance with one of the three 'Laws of Motion' given by Newton. She even mentioned about two forces involved in the activity of swimming.

- Name the two forces referred in the paragraph.
- State the law of motion which explains the act of swimming.
- When a bullet is fired from a gun, the gun recoils back, why? Explain.

**OR**

It's difficult to step out of a boat near the river bank without pushing the boat backward, why? Explain.

**Section - B (Chemistry : 26 Marks)**

- A gas can be best liquified :
  - by increasing temperature
  - by increasing the pressure and lowering the temperature
  - by lowering pressure
  - none of these
- When water solidifies to ice, then heat is :
  - Absorbed
  - Evolved
  - No change
  - Heat may be evolved or absorbed
- 10<sup>0</sup> C temperature is equal to
  - 163 K
  - 10 K
  - 183 K
  - 283 K
- Metal which is liquid at room temperature :
  - Mercury
  - Sodium
  - Potassium
  - Calcium
- Which of the following is not a compound?
  - Iron
  - Water
  - Magnesium oxide
  - Quick lime
- At 0<sup>0</sup> C the physical state of water is :
  - Solid
  - Liquid
  - Both solid and liquid
  - Gas
- Scattering of light occurs when a beam of light is passed through :
  - Blood
  - Water
  - Salt solution
  - Sugar solution
- Assertion (A) :** In rainy season, humidity level is quite high.  
**Reason (R) :** In rainy season, air is already saturated with water vapour.
- Assertion (A) :** Gas can be compressed on applying pressure.  
**Reason (R) :** Intermolecular force of attraction in gas is more than solid.
- What would be the effect of the following on rate of diffusion of liquids?
  - temperature
  - density of liquids
- Give reasons for the following :
  - A liquid generally flows easily.
  - Cooling effect of ice at 0<sup>0</sup>C is more than water at 0<sup>0</sup>C.
  - Sponge can be compressed, yet it is a solid.
- What volume of ethyl alcohol and water must be mixed together to prepare 250 ml of 40% volume by volume solution of alcohol in water?

**OR**

- How can a saturated solution be made unsaturated? (any 2 method)
- Identify solute and solvent in tincture iodine.

- 25 (a) Differentiate between true solution and suspension on the basis of : (5)  
(i) Nature (type) of mixture (ii) Filtration (iii) Stability  
(b) Give an example of each :  
(i) solid – liquid homogenous mixture (ii) solid – solid homogenous mixture
- OR**
- (a) Illustrate an example where both physical and chemical changes takes place simultaneously. (proper explanation required)  
(b) Water is a compound not a mixture. Justify the statement giving two reasons.  
(c) Define Alloy.

26 **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

The phenomenon of change of liquid into vapour at any temperature below its boiling point is called Evaporation. The rate of evaporation increases with increase in Surface area, temperature, speed of wind and decrease in humidity. Evaporation causes cooling due to decrease in kinetic energy of the remaining liquid after the surface molecules leave. Lower the boiling point of liquid higher the rate of evaporation.

- (a) Why are we able to sip hot tea or milk faster from a saucer rather than a cup? (4)  
(b) Why does our palm feel cold when we put some acetone on it?  
(c) Why does desert cooler cool better on a hot dry day?

**OR**

Why clothes dry faster on a windy day? Which kind of clothes we must wear in summer season?

**Section – C (Biology : 27 Marks)**

27. Chromosomes are made up of  
(a) DNA (b) Proteins (c) DNA and protein (d) RNA (1)
28. The dead element present in phloem is  
(a) Companion Cells (b) Phloem fibres (c) Tracheids (d) All of the above (1)
29. In desert plants, rate of water loss gets reduced due to presence of  
(a) Cutin (b) Cellulose (c) Stomata (d) Lignin (1)
30. The undefined nuclear region of prokaryotes is also known as  
(a) Nucleus (b) Nucleolus (c) Nucleic acid (d) Nucleoid (1)
31. Which cell organelle plays a crucial role in detoxifying many poisons and drugs in a cell?  
(a) Golgi Apparatus (b) Lysosomes (c) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (d) Vacuoles (1)
32. **Assertion (A) :** Xylem and phloem are the complex permanent tissues in plants.  
**Reason (R) :** Both are together called vascular tissues. (1)
- 33 (a) When do chromatin fibres organise themselves into chromosomes?  
(b) Name the process by which growth occurs in an organism. State at least one feature about it. (2)

**OR**

Give Reason :

- (a) Endocytosis is found in animal cells only.  
(b) A plant cell when kept in hypotonic solution does not burst.
34. What is the role of epidermis in plants. How is the epidermal layer specialized in desert plants? (2)
35. Name the tissue responsible for growth in plants. What happens when this tissue loses its ability to divide. (2)
- 36 (a) Name the chemical substance present in  
(i) Walls of sclerenchyma tissue (ii) Walls of cork cells  
(b) Two beakers A and B contain plain water and concentrated sugar solution respectively. Equal number of dried raisins are placed in each of them, for a few hours and then taken out.  
(i) Explain the reason for the difference in the physical appearance of raisins which were taken out of the two beakers.  
(ii) On the basis of above observation, categories the two solutions as hypotonic and hypertonic. (3)
37. (a) Name the tissue which helps in easy bending of stems and other soft parts of the plant. Mention any two characteristics of this tissue.  
(b) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of this tissue.
- OR**
- (a) Draw a neat and labelled diagram showing section of phloem tissue.  
(b) Name the different types of cells that make up phloem. (3)

38 (a) Identify the cell organelle –

- (i) Its full of cell sap and provides rigidity and turgidity to cell.
- (ii) Gives fruits and flowers their distinctive colour.
- (iii) Here oxidation of glucose takes place to produce energy.
- (iv) Plays central role in cellular reproduction.
- (v) Transporting channels of the cell.
- (vi) Packaging and despatching unit of the cell.

(b) What is membrane biogenesis?

**OR**

(5)

(a) Describe the structure of mitochondria with emphasis on its membrane coverings. How can we relate the structure of the membrane with its functions.

(b) What are leucoplasts? Where are they located?

(c) State any one difference between mitosis and meiosis process.

39. **Read the passage and answers the following questions:**

Sita in her science class, learnt about the tissues that help a plant to survive. She learnt that all living organisms need some method of moving substances from one part to the other. Plants have a very efficient transport system.

Xylem moves X and Y from roots to leaves. Phloem moves Z from the leaves of plants by the process of translocation. The xylem and phloem are arranged in groups called vascular bundles.

(a) Why are xylem and phloem classified as complex permanent tissues?

(b) What is the function of companion cells of phloem tissue?

(c) (i) What are X and Y that xylem transports.

(ii) What is 'Z' that is mentioned in the paragraph?

**OR**

What is the advantage of presence of vascular bundle in higher plants?

(4)

❧❧❧ ❧❧❧❧



**General Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Answer 1 mark questions as directions given :
3. Very Short Answer Type Questions carry 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Short Answer Type Questions, carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Long answer type questions, carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Case based questions with three sub questions carry 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Map based question carries 5 marks with two parts, 37 (a) from History (2 marks) and 37 (b) from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to these, separate instructions can be there for some questions, wherever necessary.

**History and Civics : 40 Marks**

**MCQs**

(1x12=12)

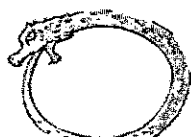
1. Identify the correct option that describes the event given below.  
(i) Rumours spread that the king would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens.  
(ii) Some 7,000 men and women broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms.  
(ii) A group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison.  
(a) Louis XVI abdicated (b) Fall of the Bastille  
(c) The Reign of terror (d) The rule of the Directory
2. Which country has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote?  
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Fiji (c) Estonia (d) Both a and b
3. Consider the following statements about democracy and choose the right answer from the options given below.  
(A) Rulers elected by the people take all the major decisions.  
(B) Elections offer a meaningful choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.  
(C) This choice and opportunity is available to all the people on an equal basis.  
(D) The exercise of this choice leads to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights.  
(a) A, B, C and D (b) A, B and D (c) C and D (d) B, C and D
4. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

**Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:**

**Assertion (A) :** In 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India. In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like.

**Reason(R) :** Both these documents were committed to the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong  
(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
5. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?  
(a) Powers of the head of the state (b) Name of the head of the state  
(c) Powers of the legislature (d) Name of the country
6. Identify from the options given below, what did this symbol meant to the French Revolutionaries?



- (a) Sceptre (b) Eternity  
(c) Knowledge (d) The act of becoming free



7. Evaluate the facts related to the French Revolution of 1789 by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:  
(i) France became a modern Nation State.  
(ii) The slogan of 'Equality, fraternity and liberty' was raised in Europe.  
(iii) The Old Regime ended.  
(iv) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tipu Sultan got influenced by the values of the revolution.
- Options:**  
(a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.                      (b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.  
(c) All the statements are appropriate.                      (d) Only statement iv is appropriate.
8. The ..... was the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South Africa. (Fill in the blank)
9. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Russian Revolution of 1917.  
(i) The Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile.  
(ii) The Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.  
(iii) The Bloody Sunday incident occurred.  
(iv) The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded by socialists who respected Marx's ideas.
- Options:**  
(a) iv, iii, ii, I                      (b) ii, i, iv, iii                      (c) i, iv, iii, ii                      (d) i, ii, iii, iv
10. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.  
**Statement I :** Leaders keep changing in a democracy and this leads to instability.  
**Statement II :** Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.  
(a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect  
(b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct  
(c) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect  
(d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
11. Choose the right option to fill in the blank.  
The concept of Fundamental Rights has been borrowed by the makers of our constitution from the constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) The USSR                      (b) The UK                      (c) The USA                      (d) The UAE
12. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy?  
(a) People feel free and equal in a democracy.  
(b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.  
(c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people.  
(d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

(2X3=6)

13. How does a democratic country differ from a Non democratic one? Analyse two ways.
14. Socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. But the party was divided over the strategy of organisation. What were the two groups? Describe in brief.
15. What do you understand by the terms 'Socialist' and 'Secular' given in the Preamble to the Constitution? Write in brief.

**SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS**

(3x2=6)

16. What happened during the Reign of terror?
17. Why should we accept the Constitution made by the Assembly more than 70 years ago? Evaluate three factors.

**LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS**

(5x2=10)

- 18 (a) Explain the rise of Napoleon Bonapart. Write three of his administrative reforms.  
**OR**  
(b) The October Revolution of Russia had resulted in some immediate changes. What were those changes?
- 19 (a) Explain the term 'Democracy'? Analyse three of the most important features of democracy.  
**OR**  
(b) Explain the term 'Preamble'? Express three points of importance of the Preamble to the Constitution of our country.

**CASE-BASED QUESTIONS**

20. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

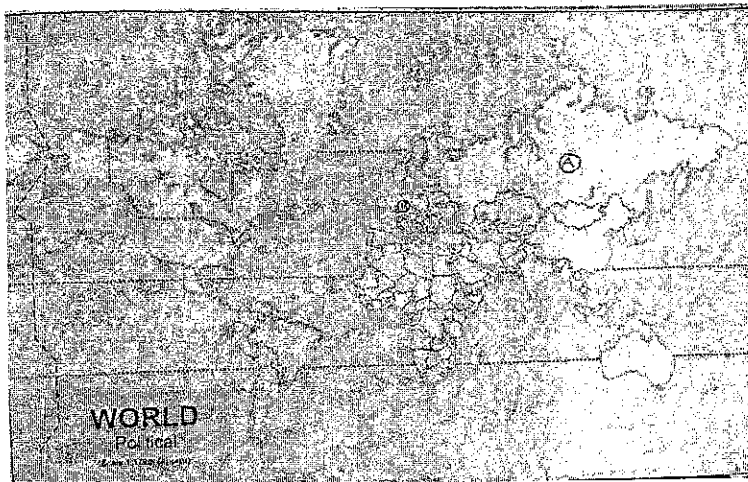
Peasants made up about 90 per cent of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate. The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord – to work in his house and fields – to serve in the army or to participate in building roads. The Church too extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state. These included a direct tax, called *taille*, and a number of indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco. The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate alone.

- (a) Who enjoyed certain privileges by birth? (1)
- (b) Which Estate bore the burden of financing activities of the state? (1)
- (c) Identify two services that the peasants rendered to the lords? (2)

**(1x2=2)**

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION**

21. Identify and write the names of the two places, marked as 'A' and 'B' on the given political map of world.



- (A) This country was ruled by Romanov dynasty.
- (B) This country led the Triple Alliance in the First World War.

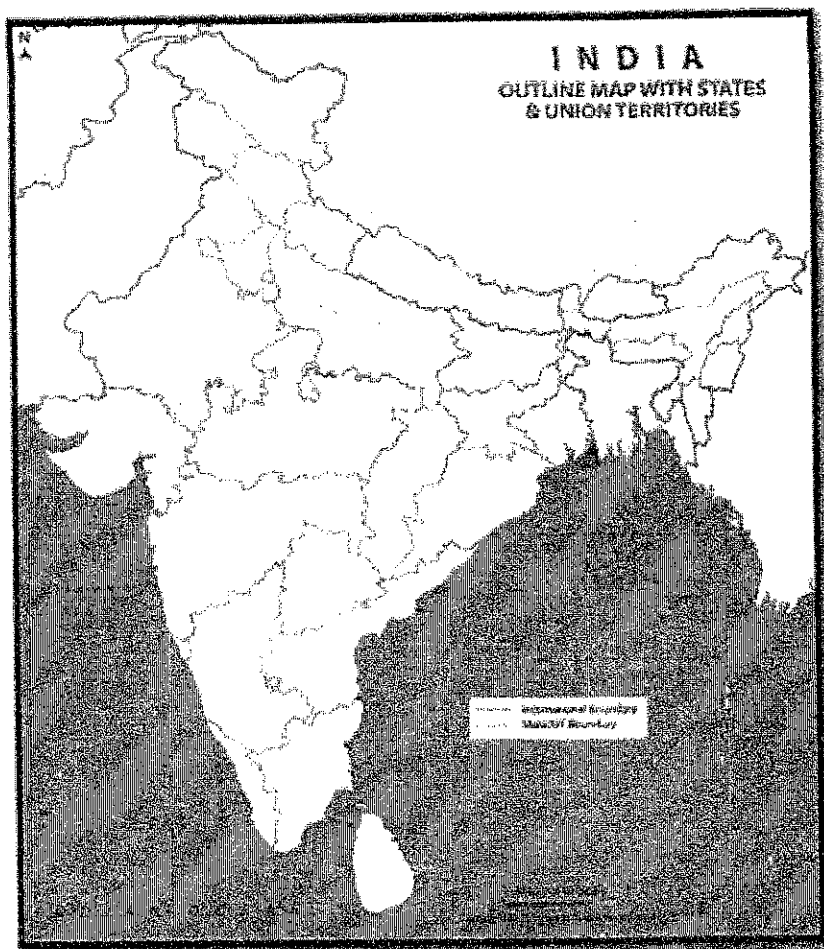
**Geography : 20 Marks**

- 22. India shares its land boundaries with which countries in the east. (1)
  - (a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
  - (b) Myanmar and Bangladesh
  - (c) China Nepal and Bhutan
  - (d) Srilanka and Maldives
- 23. **Assertion (A) :** Indian desert is located at the western side of Aravali range. (1)  
**Reason (R) :** Luni is the largest river in this region.
  - (a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
  - (b) Myanmar and Bangladesh
  - (c) China Nepal and Bhutan
  - (d) Srilanka and Maldives
- 24. What does the Himalayan mountain represent? (1)
  - (a) Youthful topography
  - (b) High peaks and deep valleys
  - (c) Fast flowing rivers
  - (d) All of the above.
- 25. A steel manufacturing company from South Korea wants to open a branch in India. Which physiographic division of India should he consider for the purpose? Justify your answer with any one reason. (1+1=2)
- 26. Why does our country need a standard meridian? Mention the standard Meridian of India. (2+1=3)
- 27 (a) "Northern plain is a densely populated physiographic division" Describe the Northern plains in 5 points.

**OR**

- (b) Islands are the integral part of India. Write a short note on the island groups of India. Mention at least two points of each. (5)
- 28. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**  
 The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.
  - (1) When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India? (1)
  - (2) What provided passages across mountains for ancient travellers to India? (1)
  - (3) Why the central location of India at the head of Indian ocean is considered of great significance. (2)

29. On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. (1x3=3)
- (i) Kanchanjunga    (ii) Deccan Plateau    (iii) Capital of Uttar Pradesh    (iv) Vindhya Range



**Economics : 20 Marks**

30. Consider the following statements and select the correct option associated with farm labourers: (1)
- (a) farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land  
 (b) farm labourers have a right over the crop grown on the land.  
 (c) There is no competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur.  
 (d) Farm labourers are hired for the full year,
31. **Assertion (A)** : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.  
**Reason (R)** : They want their child should have a good future. (1)
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
32. Which of the following are investment in human resource development? (1)
- (a) Modern technology      (b) Healthcare and education  
 (c) Food and Drink          (d) Medicine and transportation
33. Which Asian country has invested its major part of resources on people especially in the field of education and health? (1)
34. Why are women employed in low paid job? (1)
35. Explain the term Physical Capital, Mention its different types with example. (1+2)
36. Distinguish between economic and non economic activities. (3)

**OR**

- Distinguish between Market and Non Market activities.
37. **Read the following description and answer the question that follows :** (1x4=4)
- Mishrilal has purchased a mechanical sugarcane crushing machine which runs on electricity and has set it up on his fields. Sugarcane crushing was earlier done with the help of bullocks, but people prefer to do it by machines these days. Mishrilal also buys sugarcane from other farmers and processes it into Jaggery. The jaggery is then sold to traders at Shahpur. In the process Mishrilal makes a small profit.
- (i) Mention the capital Mishrilal needs for setting up his Jaggery manufacturing?  
 (ii) Who provides the labour in this case?  
 (iii) Why Mishrilal is unable to increase his profit?  
 (iv) Why does Mishrilal sell his jaggery to traders in Shahpur and not in his village?
38. Explain the initiative taken by the government to improve elementary education in India. (5)

**OR**

- What do you mean by the term 'Unemployment'? Explain the different types of Rural and Urban Unemployment with examples. (1+3+1)



Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_

Class/Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Marks obtained : \_\_\_\_\_/50

**General Instructions:**

- All the questions are compulsory.
- There are 50 questions of 1 mark each.

01. Which of the following has maximum energy –  
(a) Blue light (b) Green light (c) Red light (d) Yellow light
02. In uniform motion –  
(a) Velocity remains zero (b) Acceleration remains zero  
(c) Velocity is variable (d) Acceleration is variable
03. The displacement-time graph for two particles A and B are straight lines inclined at angles of  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  with the time axis. The ratio of velocities  $V_A : V_B$  is –  
(a) 1 : 2 (b)  $1 : \sqrt{3}$  (c)  $\sqrt{3} : 1$  (d) 1 : 3
04. An athlete completes one round of circular track of radius R in 40 sec. What will be his displacement at the end of 2 min. 20 sec.?  
(a) Zero (b) 2R (c)  $2\pi R$  (d)  $7\pi R$
05. A cricket ball is thrown up with a speed of 19.6 m/sec. The maximum height it can attain is  
(a) 9.8 m (b) 19.6 m (c) 29.4 m (d) 39.2 m
06. When a bus suddenly takes a turn, the passengers are thrown outwards because of –  
(a) Inertia of direction (b) Acceleration of motion (c) Speed of motion (d) Both (b) & (c)
07. A periscope is used for  
(a) Observing distant object (b) Seeing the magnified image of near object  
(c) Seeing objects over the obstacles (d) Observing the spectrum
08. The sound of which of the following frequencies is audible to a man –  
(a) 1 Hz (b) 1000 Hz (c) 200 KHz (d) 5 Hz
09. The properties of ultrasound that makes it useful are –  
(a) High power and high speed (b) High power and good directivity  
(c) High frequency and high speed (d) High frequency and high power
10. Which of the following is not a unit of energy –  
(a) Calorie (b) Joule (c) Electron volt (d) Watt
11. Ohm's Law is true for –  
(a) A metallic conductor at low temperature (b) A metallic conductor at high temperature  
(c) An electrolytes when current passes through them (d) A diode when current flows
12. An electric fuse is based on –  
(a) The heating effect of the current (b) The chemical effect of the current  
(c) The magnetic effect of the current (d) None of these
13. The magnetic field lines inside a long current carrying solenoid are nearly –  
(a) Straight line (b) Circular (c) Parabolic (d) Elliptical
14. The temperature of the material undergoing nuclear fusion should be at least –  
(a) 10 K (b) 100 K (c)  $10^4 K$  (d)  $10^7 K$
15. Light year, parsec and astronomical unit are units of  
(a) Mass (b) Length (c) Time (d) Electric field
16. The number of electrons involved in bond formation of  $N_2$  Molecules –  
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
17. The valency of phosphorus in  $H_3PO_2$  is –  
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 1
18. Which substance conduct the current in the solid state –  
(a) Diamond (b) Graphite (c) Iodine (d) Sodium Chloride
19.  ${}_6C^{11}$  and  ${}_5B^{11}$  are referred as –  
(a) Nuclear isomer (b) Isobars (c) Isotopes (d) Fission products
20. An aqueous solution of ammonium acetate is –  
(a) Faintly acidic (d) Faintly basic (c) Fairly acidic (d) Almost neutral
21. Which of the following is the least random state of water –  
(a) Ice (b) Liquid water (c) Steam (d) All present same random state

22. The most electronegative element is –  
(a) N (b) S (c) Cl (d) O
23. The number of moles in 4.4 grams of CO<sub>2</sub> is –  
(a) 4.4 mole (b) 1.0 mole (c) 0.1 mole (d) 10.0 mole
24. Metals react with oxygen to form –  
(a) Acidic oxide (b) Basic oxide (c) Neutral oxide (d) All of those
25. If K and L shell of an atom are completely filled, then what will be the total number of electrons in it –  
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12
26. Number of molecules present in 8 gm of oxygen molecule is –  
(a)  $1.50 \times 10^{23}$  (b)  $3.022 \times 10^{23}$  (c)  $6.022 \times 10^{23}$  (d)  $2.07 \times 10^{23}$
27. Least Ionisation potential is of –  
(a) Na (b) K (c) Rb (d) Cs
28. Bronze is an Alloy of –  
(a) Cu + Sn (b) Cu + Al (c) Cu + Zn (d) Zn + Sn
29. Which of the following contains both covalent and ionic bond?  
(a) NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (b) H<sub>2</sub>O (c) CCl<sub>4</sub> (d) CaCl<sub>2</sub>
30. Perfumes have pleasant smell due to the presence of chemicals used in their synthesis which is –  
(a) Aniline (b) Glycerine (c) Ester (d) Stearic Acid
31. Spiral chloroplast are present in –  
(a) Ulothrix (b) Spirogyra (c) Fern (d) Cycas
32. In a food chain which one of the following is not a consumer –  
(a) Rat (b) Giraffe (c) Algae (d) Cow
33. Which one of the following is not present in leaf?  
(a) Phloem (b) Stomata (c) Guard cell (d) Lenticel
34. Which of the following animal possess vertebral column?  
(a) Cockroach (b) Hydra (c) Octopus (d) Lizard
35. Which of the following animal is unicellular?  
(a) Sponge (b) Euglena (c) Earthworm (d) Starfish
36. In which of the following Tap root is found?  
(a) Maize (b) Mustard (c) Wheat (d) Grass
37. Collenchyma is a –  
(a) Photosynthetic tissue (b) Vascular tissue  
(c) Living and Supporting tissue (d) Dead mechanical tissue
38. In cells Ribosomes are the centre for –  
(a) Photosynthesis (b) Krebs's cycle (c) Fat metabolism (d) Protein synthesis
39. Rhizobium Bacteria belongs to following group –  
(a) Bryophyta (b) Protista (c) Fungai (d) Monera
40. Which of the following is an endocrine gland?  
(a) Spleen (b) Lymph gland (c) Pituitary Gland (d) All the above
41. In Human generation sex is determined by –  
(a) Sex chromosomes of mother (b) Size of ovum (c) Size of sperm (d) Sex chromosomes of father
42. Which of the following is a Monocot?  
(a) Rice (Paddy) (b) Mango (c) Pea (d) Banyan
43. Which one is incorrect pair?  
(a) Star Fish – Echinodermata (b) Spider – Arthropoda  
(c) Jelly fish – Mollusca (d) Taenia – Platyhelminthes
44. Cell wall of which one of these is made up of cellulose –  
(a) Hydra (b) Hydrilla (c) Frog (d) All above
45. Important element of Haemoglobin is –  
(a) Iron (b) Iodine (c) Sulphur (d) Zinc
46. Who is called the father of history?  
(a) Karl Marx (b) Adam Smith (c) Herodotus (d) Hippocrates
47. .... is the southernmost point of the Indian mainland.  
(a) Kanyakumari (b) Zafna (c) Battikaloa (d) Rameshwaram
48. .... was the first Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.  
(a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr Zakir Hussain (c) Dr S Radhakrishnan (d) Dr Sachchidanand Sinha
49. The Yojna Ayog became the NITI Ayog in  
(a) 2014 (b) 2015 (c) 2016 (d) 2019
50. .... was the Prime Minister of England at the time of independence of India.  
(a) Lord Clement Attlee (b) Winston Churchill (c) Ramsey MacDonald (d) Loid George



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI**  
**Mid/First Term Examination 2023**  
**(SAT & GK)**  
**ANSWERSHEET**



Class: ..... Section: ..... House: ..... Date: .....

Name: .....

Sign of Invigilator: ..... Sign of Checker: ..... Marks obtained: .....

- Directions:**
1. Darken the correct circle for each question.
  2. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen Only. Circles should be darkened completely.
  3. There is no negative marking.

1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
11	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
12	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
13	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
14	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
15	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
16	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
17	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
18	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
19	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
20	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
21	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
22	(A)	(A)	(B)	(C)
23	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
24	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
25	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
26	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
27	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
28	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
29	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
30	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
31	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
32	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
33	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
34	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
35	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
36	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
37	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
38	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
39	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
40	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
41	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
42	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
43	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
44	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
45	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
46	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
47	(A)	(A)	(B)	(C)
48	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
49	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
50	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)



**General Instruction:**

- Please read the instructions carefully.
- This question paper consists of 21 questions in two sections. Section A and Section B.
- **Section A** has objective type questions, whereas **Section B** contains subjective type questions.
- Out of the given (5+16=) 21 questions, a candidate has to answer (5+10=)15 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 2 hours.
- All the questions in a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
- **Section A - Objective Type Questions (24 marks)**
  1. This section has 05 questions.
  2. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
- **Section B - Subjective Type Questions (26 marks)**
  1. This section has 16 questions
  2. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

**Section A: Objective Type Questions**

**1. Answer any 4 out of the given questions on Employability Skills. 1\*4=4**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most noticeable aspect of non-verbal communication.  
a. Feedback    b. Facial expression    c. Visual aids    d. Non-verbal
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the one who decodes or interprets the message.  
a. Sender    b. Channel    c. Receiver    d. Decoder
3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ also serve as a caution, and help us to protect ourselves from dangerous situation.  
a. categories    b. Attitude    c. Prejudice    d. Past experiences
4. A group of words that make complete sense is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Phrase    b. Sentence    c. Subject    d. Predicate
5. A message should be \_\_\_\_\_ to convey the right meaning to others.  
a. Difficult    b. Complex    c. Clear    d. Coded
6. Perspective is an individual's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Belongings    b. Point of view    c. Future    d. Activity

**2. Answer any 5 out of the given questions on Employability Skills. 1\*5=5**

1. People with low confidence are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Smart    b. Pleasant    c. Unprepared    d. Arrogant
2. The 'S' in SMART strategy stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Short    b. Specific    c. Scheduled    d. Systematic
3. Which of these is not an ICT tool?  
a. Mobile Phone    b. Television    c. E-mail    d. Book
4. Which of these is not a peripheral device?  
a. Register    b. Modem    c. Bluetooth    d. Printer
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the logo of the Android operating system  
a. Red Robot    b. Yellow Robot    c. Green Robot    d. Blue Robot
6. When a computer starts, the \_\_\_\_\_ process begins that checks the hardware and software installed on the computer.  
a. Beginning    b. Booting    c. Backup    d. BIOS

**3. Answer any 5 out of the given questions on Employability Skills. 1\*5=5**

1. Windows is a very popular operating system because of its \_\_\_\_\_ environment.  
a. Desktop    b. Icons    c. Recycle bin    d. User friendly
2. A web page is written using \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
a. C++    b. Web page    c. HTML    d. Java
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ denotes the global address of the web documents and web resource.  
a. UML    b. XML    c. URL    d. SCL
4. \_\_\_\_\_ folder of an e-mail account contains all the received mails.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ Inbox    b. Drafts    c. Trash    d. Spam

